

CANARIUM SP. (Balsameaceae.) 34694. Seeds of the pili nut from Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. O. W. Barrett, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Bureau of Agriculture. "A large tree indigenous to the Philippines, that produces an edible nut of excellent quality. There are two species, *C. ovatum* and *C. pachyphyllum*, the nuts of which are very similar to each other. It is impossible, not having seen the tree from which the nuts were obtained, to say to which species the nuts belong which are being sent to you. Pili nuts are to some extent cultivated in southeastern Luzon interplanted with coconuts." (Barrett.) For distribution later.

CANAVALI SPP. (Fabaceae.) 34705-709. Seeds from Miami, Florida. Grown by Mr. Edward Simmonds at the Plant Introduction Field Station. "This seed was received in 1908 from Mr. J. S. Houser of the Cuban Experiment Station. It has proven very satisfactory as a green manure crop at Miami, the plants continuing to grow throughout the winter season." (Simmonds.) For a discussion of two of the species of this genus, see Mr. C. V. Piper's "The Jack Bean and the Sword Bean" in Miscellaneous papers, Circular No. 110, Bureau of Plant Industry, just published. For distribution later.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS. (Fabaceae.) 34716. Seeds of the kowhai from Wellington, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. G. J. Clapham, Public Works Department. "A white-flowered form of the kowhai, which in its scarlet-flowered form is one of the most gorgeous of New Zealand flowering plants. With its flowers two inches in length in long pendulous racemes and its heavy, dark-green glossy pinnate leaves it should prove a desirable addition to the drooping shrubs suitable for growing in regions having but slight frosts. The flowers are said to be pollinated by birds in its native haunts." (Blackwell and Laing, Plants of New Zealand.) For distribution later.

CURCUMA LONGA. (Zinziberaceae.) 34773. Roots of turmeric from Usumbwa, German East Africa. Presented by the Usumbwa Company, Post Tabora, Usumbwa. "Resembles ginger in the nature and form of its rhizomes and rounded tubers, but larger and shorter. In commerce they are separated into longs and rounds. In India much of the turmeric is used for dyeing silk, because the tuber contains a starch associated with a coloring matter (curcumine), of a beautiful orange yellow. Because of its essential aromatic oil it is used as a condiment in the Far East and especially in the manufacture of curry. Many tribes of Polynesia use it to stain their bodies and their hair. Curcuma is known still in the spice trade under the name of Indian saffron, and in the West Indies,